

plunged into the waves and were crushed as the two vessels came together. Some drowned, some froze to death in the frigid 48-degree waters of the English Channel. In all, there were 763 American soldiers confirmed dead, representing sons, husbands, and fathers from 47 of then 48 States. There were three sets of brothers killed, including two sets of twins. The bodies of both sets of twins were among the 493 never found. Although over 1,400 soldiers survived, more than 500 were hospitalized with injuries or pneumonia. Missouri had 31 brave men who lost their lives that night. The *Leopoldville* disaster was the worst tragedy to ever befall an American Infantry Division as a result of an enemy submarine attack.

It is my ultimate honor to recognize the heroism of the survivors and the sacrifice of the dead. In the words of Eleanor Roosevelt, "They are not dead who live in lives they leave behind. In those whom they have blessed they have life again." It is my hope that future generations of Americans remember the sacrifices and costs in human life made to preserve our liberties, and to instill in them an understanding of what it means to be an American.

TRIBUTE TO MAJOR GENERAL JAMES L. MURRAY

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I rise today in memory of Major General James L. Murray, U.S. Air Force (Ret.), and Aerospace Executive. Major General Murray was recently interred at Arlington National Cemetery. He served his country with honor and integrity, and should also be recognized for the numerous accomplishments of his half century career.

Although I was saddened to learn of Major General Murray's death, I am proud to have personally known him. This man was a great American, a man who loved his country, and a man who always put his country first. During his USAF career he logged over 5,500 hours as a pilot in over 60 different types of aircraft. He then went on to participate in the development of the thermal de-icing system, led the design and development of the ejection seat escape system, and managed the development of the B-52. Major General Murray was very dedicated to serving his country, and he clearly demonstrated this dedication while in the Air Force. Upon retirement he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal, the highest honor the military conveys in peacetime.

Major General Murray continued to work toward strengthening our Nation after he retired. He led the way at Douglas Aircraft to develop the C-5 aircraft, which was a huge triumph of the time and it remains today a key part of our military's airlift capability. Major General Murray also demonstrated his extraordinary abilities while he was President and Chairman of Teledyne CAE, formerly Continental Aviation

and Engineering. It was here that he led the work to produce the cruise missile engines for the U.S. military. The value of these incredibly capable precision weapons has been witnessed several times over the years, specifically in the first Gulf War.

Major General Murray and his wife, Phyllis Jennings Murray, made beautiful Point Clear, AL, on the eastern shore of Mobile Bay, their home in 1985. She survives him together with their seven children, nine grandchildren, and one great-grandchild. His family can know that they have been beneficiaries of a remarkable legacy.

Major General Murray led an extraordinarily productive life. All his powers and gifts, in the Air Force and in business, were given to strengthening the country he loved. There can be no doubt his life's work has made a tremendous contribution to a stronger America.

LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 2003

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I rise today to speak about the need for hate crimes legislation. On May 1, 2003, Senator KENNEDY and I introduced the Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act, a bill that would add new categories to current hate crimes law, sending a signal that violence of any kind is unacceptable in our society.

On September 2, 1998, in New York City, three men assaulted two men they believed to be gay.

I believe that the Government's first duty is to defend its citizens, to defend them against the harms that come out of hate. The Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act is a symbol that can become substance. I believe that by passing this legislation and changing current law, we can change hearts and minds as well.

COPYRIGHT ROYALTY AND DISTRIBUTION REFORM ACT, H.R. 1417

Mr. LEAHY. I am pleased that in the waning days of the 108th Congress we can send H.R. 1417, the Copyright Royalty and Distribution Reform Act of 2004, to the White House for the President's signature. I wish to thank Senator HATCH, as his chairmanship of the Judiciary Committee comes to a close, for the important work we have done over the years to strengthen our Nation's intellectual property laws. When two Senators from different parties can collaborate as productively as we have on these issues, the legislative process is working the way it should.

This bill has been a massive, bicameral undertaking. Many of the provisions were technically complex, and extensive negotiations were necessary in order to iron out some of the more difficult provisions. In all of these details, recognition is owed to our colleagues in the House for ensuring that obstacles to this bill's passage did not

become roadblocks. Chairman SENSENBRENNER, in particular, played a crucial role in the development of this bill and in helping to pilot it through the other Chamber. Likewise, I wish to express my gratitude for the time, energy, and thoughtful contributions of Congressman CONYERS, Congressman SMITH, and Congressman BERMAN, without whom the result we have achieved today would simply not have been possible.

The Copyright Royalty and Distribution Reform Act will modernize and improve the process by which certain royalty rates, such as those for small webcasters, are determined.

As early as 2002, I noted in a Judiciary Committee hearing that there was widespread dissatisfaction with the current CARP procedures. Among some of the complaints, the Committee heard that many small webcasters could not afford to take part in CARP proceedings, despite their livelihoods hinging on the outcome. We also heard of many of the structural problems that plagued the process. In addition, I have been concerned that the current procedures are often hindered by unreasonable delays, and the outcomes subject to manipulation.

The Copyright Royalty and Distribution Reform Act responds to these concerns. It replaces arbitrators with full-time administrative judges, alleviating the massive financial burden of taking part in a CARP proceeding, and providing the process with continuity and stability. This bill also resolves longstanding disputes over the availability of discovery. Because discovery is available where it is needed, the Copyright Royalty Judges will have the information necessary to render a correct determination, but the costs of discovery will be kept to a minimum. Finally, this bill preserves the traditional role of the Register of Copyrights.

Again, I wish to thank my colleagues in the Senate and in the House for their hard work in guiding into law this important, complex piece of legislation. We work best when we work together, and I hope that in the final product of the CARP bill we will see reason to develop legislation across party lines, and between chambers, in the next Congress.

HONORING THE CAREER OF JERRY KLECZKA

Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, today I would like to honor and thank U.S. Representative JERRY KLECZKA for his outstanding service to the people of Milwaukee as he retires from Congress.

For nearly 20 years, JERRY has served tirelessly representing Wisconsin's 4th district. The native of Milwaukee's south side got an early start in Wisconsin politics. He was elected to the State legislature in 1969 when he was just 24 years old. He served in the State assembly for 5 years before moving to the State senate in 1975. During his